

DOD authorization bill that fell within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce, and for which Chairman BLILEY and I served as conferees. The first issue related to reforms of so-called restoration advisory boards, which are community involvement organizations developed by the Department of Defense to ensure citizen participation in decisionmaking on environmental cleanups of DOD facilities. The Commerce Committee is very concerned that the bill's provisions may ultimately have the effect of putting an inappropriate burden on the Superfund trust fund, and I understand that an exchange of letters between Chairmen BLILEY and SPENCE will be included in the record of this debate. I simply rise to emphasize the point, and to assure my colleagues that, as the Commerce Committee considers its Superfund reform legislation in 1996, we will be keeping a close eye on this issue.

The second matter of importance to the Committee was a direct amendment to Superfund relating to DOD's ability to lease parcels of its property. We worked closely with the Senator from New Hampshire in the other body to make commonsense reforms in this area. Nevertheless, the Commerce Committee clearly retains jurisdiction over these provisions, and I intend to review them as our Superfund reform bill progresses.

COMMENDING SAMUETTA H. DREW, PRINCIPAL OF ANNA STUART DUPUY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN BIRMINGHAM, AL

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I insert the following for the RECORD:

Whereas, Dupuy Elementary School under the guidance and leadership of Principal Samuetta H. Drew implemented the ABC's of Etiquette Training Program which has been recognized by CBS Good Morning America Show and CNN's Parenting Today; and

Whereas, Dupuy Elementary School has been instrumental in the development of programs such as the Builders Club, Beta Club, Safety Patrol, Student Council, Scouting and the DARE Program, such programs have helped enhanced the organizational skills of our future leaders as well as strengthened their self esteem; and

Whereas, Dupuy Elementary School is involved in positive activities and desiring those things pleasing to God and that the Dupuy Elementary represents the type of educational environment deserving of praise and recognition by all in the Seventh Congressional District: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That I hereby most highly commend Mrs. Samuetta H. Drew all the staff of Anna Stuart Dupuy Elementary School for the Implementation of the ABC's of Etiquette Program, for taking the extra initiative to develop the social and organizational skills of our youngsters and just for a job well done.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR DEBATE AND CONSIDERATION OF THREE MEASURES RELATING TO UNITED STATES TROOP DEPLOYMENTS IN BOSNIA

SPEECH OF

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 12, 1995

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 302 as introduced by Representatives SKELTON and BUYER that would reiterate our serious concerns about the planned deployment of 20,000 United States ground troops to Bosnia to help implement the Dayton peace accord. This resolution also expresses the deep pride and confidence of our Nation in the brave and courageous U.S. troops supporting this complicated and dangerous mission. This is certainly the message that we want to send to our proud men and women in uniform.

Without question, the decision to send United States troops to Bosnia is one of the most difficult foreign policy choices our Nation must confront. The risk our troops will face is real, and the long-term success of the Dayton agreement is far from certain. From the outset, I have been opposed to sending United States troops because the situation in Bosnia does not involve a vital and compelling national interest. This mission is not clearly defined, other than the exit date, and there is a great deal of potential danger and confusion entailed in nation-building. The Dayton accord involves assuring fair and free elections and resettling the refugees. As horrible as this strategy has been, the current situation in Bosnia could be solved with NATO and United Nations assistance.

However, in the event that the remaining 20,000-member contingent of U.S. troops is deployed, we must ensure that our military commanders have everything they need to do their job effectively. Furthermore, we must be certain that the requests of the military commanders in Bosnia will be addressed immediately and completely. Moreover, in the interest of maintaining the moral and confidence in our young men and women in uniform, we must make them understand that their Government and their Nation completely supports their cause and stands behind them in this mission, once the President has sent them into Bosnia.

I certainly welcome all efforts to reach a peace in Bosnia, but I oppose any increased United States military role in this volatile area. American soldiers should be deployed when and if American national interests are at stake. We should deploy our forces when treaties are broken and when our troops are threatened. There may be other circumstances for U.S. involvement. We should reflect these principles in a thoughtful doctrine or policy, not a pick and choose method.

U.S. foreign policy has always come to the defense of sovereign democratic allies that came under external military attack. This is not consistent with the current situation in Bosnia. As heart-wrenching as this tragedy has been, this does not seem to justify the loss of American lives. It is certainly not something I can justify to my constituents, who have sons and daughters who may not come home.

One can only wonder how meaningful a peace agreement is when it requires 60,000

foreign troops, including 20,000 Americans to enforce it. As horrible as this tragedy has been, the current situation in Bosnia might be solved without American troops. In fact, General Shalikhvili testified that from a strictly military perspective, the task of implementing a peace accord in Bosnia could be accomplished solely by European forces. The United States can and probably should bring some unique support capabilities to any peacekeeping operation, but these would not require a ground presence of up to 20,000 U.S. troops.

We were also told that the United States must play a leading role on the ground because the United States is the leader of NATO and that Alliance solidarity would crumble if we did not. However, to argue that the credibility and effectiveness of NATO rest upon committing American forces to an ill-defined peacekeeping mission is suspect. In fact, the strains of a prolonged military deployment, in support of ambiguous objectives could do more to pull the alliance apart in the long run than to solidify it.

Our message should be, "Do not send our young men and women to Bosnia," and I agree strongly with that message. This body should say "No" right now to a mission that lacks concrete strategic objectives. I have voted twice to do this.

As we have learned from Somalia and Haiti, we cannot put troops in harm's way in a foreign country without a clear, achievable objective and a clearly defined exit strategy. It is a recipe for disaster and we certainly cannot put those lives on the line without an American chain of command.

I do not rise in support of this resolution to undermine our President. I am an ardent supporter of our Armed Forces, and I am a strong supporter of humanitarian aid to the people of Bosnia. I support the resolution for the same reason that I voted against lifting the arms embargo against the Governments of Bosnia and Herzegovina: to prevent the Americanization of the Balkan conflict and save American lives. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR DEBATE AND CONSIDERATION OF THREE MEASURES RELATING TO UNITED STATES TROOP DEPLOYMENTS IN BOSNIA

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 13, 1995

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I support House Resolution 302, but with one important objection. I support it because I have severe reservations about the President's policy and implementation plan. Specifically, it is not at all clear to me that the situation in Bosnia will be any better after our troops depart 1 year from now. This is because, in my view, the plan fails to articulate the kind of explicit objectives and success criteria necessary for the success of such a deployment. What exactly do we expect to achieve over the next 12 months in order to preserve peace, and how will we know whether we've succeeded when the appointed exit time arrives? Unless these questions are answered more satisfactorily, our

troops could very well be placed in harm's way on a mission based more on good intentions than on reasoned expectations.

The resolution also declares that the House "is confident that the members of the United States Armed Forces, in whom it has the greatest pride and admiration, will perform their responsibilities with professional excellence, dedicated patriotism, and exemplary courage," a confidence I fully share and wish deeply to express.

However, I object to paragraph (5) of section 2 of the resolution, which states that "the United States Government in all respects should be impartial and evenhanded with all parties to the conflict." I disagree with this provision because of my longstanding support of lifting the arms embargo to permit the Bosnian Government to defend itself against Bosnian Serb aggression, a cause for which I also have supported United States financial assistance. In fact, I believe that if anything of lasting value can be achieved by the President's plan, it is to achieve this necessary military balance. This paragraph contradicts that essential objective and I must object to its inclusion in a resolution otherwise deserving of support.

TRIBUTE TO DR. LEWIS J. MINOR

HON. DICK CHRYSLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. CHRYSLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues the unique contributions of a 20th century icon in the American food service field—Dr. Lewis J. Minor.

As an inventor, entrepreneur, educator, and generous benefactor, Dr. Minor's career has been one of honor and pride to an industry that is fundamental to all Americans, yet this story is largely unknown.

Like Thomas Edison and Alexander Graham Bell, Lewis J. Minor was a visionary who brought his solution to a basic human need to market with startling success.

A food scientist by training, Dr. Minor worked with his wife Ruth in their family kitchen to develop a variety of food bases that condensed the savory essence of poultry, vegetables, beef, pork, and seafood for use by professional chefs. Using their own children as blind-folded tasters, the Minors discovered the secret techniques that would save chefs hours of tedious labor in their kitchens, and allow all of America to enjoy an excellent cuisine that previously had been available only to the wealth elite.

Now a staple in virtually every professional kitchen, L. J. Minor food bases were launched in 1951 when Dr. Minor left his secure job as a respected corporate technical director at age 37 and set up shop in a single room with \$7,500, mostly borrowed, a loaned Hobart mixer, and his dreams. After nearly a decade of struggle—moving first into a former horse barn and later to a converted car wash—the Minor food bases caught on, largely through word-of-mouth among experienced chefs.

From the outset Dr. Minor stressed quality and customer satisfaction above all else. Upon launching the L. J. Minor Corporation he stated, "The tenets upon which I shall build my business will be honesty, integrity, accuracy,

kindness, punctuality, courtesy, friendliness, and cleanliness. I will endeavor always to be fair and helpful, not only to employees, my management team and stockholders, but also to customers, Government agencies, and competitors."

Today, the L. J. Minor Corporation is housed in an expansive plant in Cleveland and its products are sold and highly respected around the world. As an Horatio Alger story about a dedicated inventor and industrialist who made good, the tale of Lewis J. Minor would be worth telling. But that's only part of this extraordinary man's saga.

In 1961, with wealth and accolades to last a lifetime, Dr. Minor made a pivotal decision—he went back to school and in a sense started over. In 1964, he received his Ph.D. from Michigan State University's food service program with the sole intent of sharing with the upcoming generation of hospitality professionals his vast knowledge of food science and his personal vision of the importance of an unwavering commitment to excellence.

Balancing his duties as president of a major food manufacturer with the growing legion of devoted students he taught at Michigan State, Dr. Minor has left an indelible imprint on his industry that would be difficult to overstate.

Although he sold off his interest in the L.J. Minor Corporation some years back, Dr. Minor remains a dominant force in American food service education, and one of its most generous benefactors. He has written or coauthored 12 books and numerous articles in the field, and has donated millions of dollars to help students in the programs at Michigan State, Cornell, the Culinary Institute of America, Purdue, Johnson and Wales, the University of Nevada-Las Vegas, and through the continuing education programs of the American Culinary Federation.

Much is made these days of importance of family values, and Dr. Minor embodies this term at its finest. Beyond his devotion to his wife Ruth over the 57 years of their marriage and to their 8 grown children and their grandchildren, Dr. Minor has extended his family through the years to embrace countless students who came to consider the Minor's house their second home. It is interesting to note that many of Dr. Minor's pupils have gone on to become distinguished food service industry and educational leaders in their own right.

A new book entitled *Always in Good Taste: The L.J. Minor Story*, has been written with the assistance of John Knight, captures the philosophies and accomplishments of this distinguished American for those who would like to learn about a successful man who is not above extending a helpful hand to anyone who will take it. His example should be remembered always.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mrs. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, due to the death of my mother-in-law, Mrs. Norah Lehtinen, I was unable to vote "yes" on House Joint Resolution 132 expressing the sense of Congress in favor of a 7-year balanced budget.

HONORING DAN W. ECKSTROM

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 18, 1995

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a leader of the Tucson community and a dear friend of many years. In this holiday season, I am especially grateful for the services that Dan W. Eckstrom provides to the Second Congressional District of Arizona as an outstanding elected official and a dedicated public servant. Dan has long been an activist for children's programs and for senior citizen programs in Pima County, AZ, but it is during this time of year that his caring for these two groups is especially evident. On December 22, 1995, Dan will host his 28th annual Christmas party for the needy children of South Tucson and the Pasqua Yaqui tribe. At this event, more than 2,000 children will receive gifts and toys; for many of them, these will be the only gifts they will receive this holiday season. In working all year for this event, Dan organizes the gifts, food, and volunteers and is solely responsible for the events' tremendous success. In addition, Dan organizes, packs, and personally distributes 400 fruit baskets to senior citizens.

Dan's work for the community began at the age of 9 when he walked various precincts for candidates who pledged to help the disadvantaged residents of south Tucson. At age 24, Dan was elected to the South Tucson city Council and 2 years later, he was elected mayor of South Tucson. He held the distinction for many years of being the youngest mayor ever elected in the State of Arizona. He served his constituents well and continued as mayor for 20 years.

In 1988, he expanded his services to all of Pima County, becoming a member of the Pima County Board of supervisors. He continues to serve in that capacity today.

In his capacity as an elected official and as a private citizen, Dan has always been the voice of those in need, and he has tirelessly worked to extend to all members of our society the opportunities to succeed. To this end, Dan has been a strong advocate of small business and the free enterprise system. He has also supported and endorsed worker protection and unions.

Dan has served on many boards and commissions with distinction. His awards and community recognitions span 41 years and are from almost every group that works or serves the south side of Tucson.

Dan W. Eckstrom is a citizen of merit for his community, his State, and his country. I applaud his energy, and I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing one of our most devoted and admirable citizens, Mr. Dan W. Eckstrom.

TIMELY INTELLIGENCE: IMPORTANT AS EVER IN THE POST-COLD-WAR ERA

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 19, 1995

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, as we continue to reduce the size of our military forces and their